SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; nd Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the ime of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Thou hast a charmed cup O Fame.

"Like to the Pontic sea!
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont,"

So the undying fame, bright as the "blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow'd," deservedly accorded to those

TRULY FORTUNATE & WELL KNOWN

EXCHANGE AND LOTTERY BROKERS,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Will "keep due on," until their popularity extends from the "icy Capes of Labradore," to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, and until the Hosannas of a Universe extol their name in one prolonged shout that shall *frighten the reign of chaos, and startle scared echo from her cavernedsleep.*

IN LAZY APATHY LET STOICS BOAST.

The grateful praise duly received from every section of the Country, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these farfamed and popular Lottery Agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them "praises are wages." The immense amount of good that

PY &

Truly Lucky and Far-Famed Lottery Agents,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Have accomblished by presenting to the public *monthly* a schedule of unsurpassed schemes of

Legal and Responsible Lotteries,

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the Country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of May, we enjoin those, whose expectation were not *fully* realized in April, in the language of the Poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt:
Nothing's so hard, but search will find it out."

READ THE RESULT OF PERSEVERANCE!

In package of whole tickets, the Brilliant Prize of $50,210, in Grand Consol. Lottery of Maryland, Class I, was sent per mail to an old correspondent in Virginia.
$26,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$15,000 in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.
$11,000, in package of whole tickets sent to Georgia.
$8,000, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$29,000, in package of quarters, sent to Tennessee.
$12,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Ohio.
$9,000, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$5,000, in package of wholes, sent to N. Carolina.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 30, 1853. 46—

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS are respectfully invited to an examination of a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of
11-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow-case Linens,
8-4, 9-4 and 11-4 Table Damask,
Table Damask Napkins,
8-4 and 10-4 Brown Table Damask,
Bird Eye, Russia and Huckaback Linen Diapers,
Towellings of all kinds,
Crash Russia Linens,
50 pieces best make Irish Linens,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Table and Piano Covers of Cloth and Worsted,
Furniture, Dimity and Curtain Muslins.

The above Goods are of the best quality, and will be sold very low by JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, April 16th, 1853. 43—

Mattings.

4-4 AND 5-4 White India Matting,
4-4 checked India Matting. J. BROWN.

April 19, 1853. 44—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.
Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Ciavats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLEALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
s now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va.

34—

WILLIAM H. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 20—tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and [Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-[grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage, [lecia.

Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and [brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved [Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous prtronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

HENRY PORTER,
Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander. &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune. Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a young man about town by Thackeray,

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dres ing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and additions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 5, 1853. 38—

Valuable City Property for Sale.

IF not disposed of before Tuesday of May Court next, privately, I shall expose to public sale my HOUSE and LOT, situated near the Central Rail Road Depot. The Dwelling House contains six rooms and a Pantry.

At the same time, I will sell a vacant Lot, well enclosed, situated immediately adjoining the Central Rail Road Dept, beautifully located and well adapted for building purposes—either for Private Residences, or a Public Eating or Boarding House.

Also, several vacant Lots near the Central Rail Road Depot, bordering the Town Corporation.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, the balance in six months—purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date. WM. F. COLLINS.

April 19, 1852. 45—ts.

Cheap, Cheap.

AT the Subscriber's, 5 bbls. Mercer Potatoes, (in the best order, as well for eating as planting,) at $3 per barrel, or $1 25 per bushel to close sales.

F. MAHLER.

Raleigh, April 18th, 1853. 44—

RECEIVED this day,
Apple Green Florence,
" " Marcelline,
" " French Crape.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

April 18th, 1853. 44—

Umbrellas and Parasols.

GREEN and Black, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
Embr'd and Watered Parasols, all colors.
Black, Watered, Silk and Linen Parasols.
Ladies Black Silk Summer Umbrellas.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

Candles.

SPERM and Adamantine Candles,
Hulls' Tallow do. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 19, 1853. 44—

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cen per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassaineres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to exchange Merchandizing for Agriculture, offers for sale all his Real Estate in the town of Tarborough, to wit:

His Store Lot on the Court-House square, well known as "The Brick Store," with all necessary ware-houses and other buildings for merchandizing.

This Lot is considered one of the most desireable in Town, and has been tenanted as a place of trade without intermission over since the foundation of the town.

Also, the residence of the subscriber, which has a good dwelling-house of five rooms, a basement and cellar, and all necessary buildings for a town residence—good fruit garden, &c.

The residence is located in one of the best neighborhoods of the town, and was successively occupied by the late Joseph B. Lloyd, James Weddell, and the late Henry I. Toole.

All the buildings and improvements are in good repair

Also, for sale a well assorted Stock of Goods.

JOSEPH H. BOWDITCH.

Tarborough, April 14th, 1853. 44—tf

Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THIS Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber,

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. April 15, 1853. 43—tf.

Hillsborough Recorder will insert 3 times and forward account.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership existing heretofore in the name of Williams, Haywood & Co., was dissolved on the 1st instant by mutual consent.

All persons indebted are requested to come forward and make payment or close their accounts by note.

A. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD,
OHN R. WILLIAMS.

April 14th, 1853. 43—

The undersigned will continue the Drug business under the name of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD and keep constantly on hand a large and general supply of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., which they will sell at the lowest market rates, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
F. J. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 14th, 1853. 43—

$50 REWARD!

A FREE negro, by the name of Jones Mitchel, alias Jones Kiff, broke from the Jail of Orange county, on the 9th day of March instant. Said boy is a mulatto, stout built, about five feet seven or eight inches high, quick spoken and intelligent, about 30 years of age, had on, when he broke from said jail, a wool hat, a black blanket sack or over coat. He, I understand, was bound, when a boy, to a gentleman at Raleigh by the name of John H. Christopher. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me at this place.

RICHARD M. JONES, *Sheriff.*

Hillsborough, March 10th, 1853. 34—w tf.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the following:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents,
together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

hese goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29, cheap place, next door to
R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkink Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

JUST IN TIME!

PAPER-HANGING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has just received 22 doz. rolls of superior Paper, consisting of gilded, glazed and various other figures, together with bordering of all kinds, which will enable him to do all kinds of paper-hanging in the neatest and most workman-like manner.

Also, a supply of Window-Curtains, Fire Screens, Reflection Paper.

All persons wishing anything in the paper line could not fail to be suited by calling on me, as I have paper at prices ranging from fifty cents to $1 50 per roll.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. J. HENRY HARRISS,

Upholsterer and Mattress-Maker.

Raleigh, April 15, 1853. 44—

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, near Raleigh, in December last, a negro boy named WILLIS PERRY. Said negro is about six feet high, very black, and shows his teeth, which are large and white, very plainly. He is bowlegged, one leg more crooked than the other. He has a peculiar scar on one of his forefingers, extending from joint to joint. He will no doubt attempt to pass as a free man under an assumed name.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said negro to the subscriber at Raleigh, or fifteen dollars for his confinement so that I get him again.

BENJ. TROLLINGER.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—tf.

Medical Society of the State of N. C.

THE next annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, 17th day of May, 1853.

The Society will convene at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Delegates, Members, and Members of the Profession, in good and regular standing, are invited to attend.

W. W. HARRISS, M. D.,
Cor. and Rec Sec'y.

April 2. 40—tmw.

Byrne on Food and Health.

A TREATISE on the Adulteration of Food and Drink, and plain and simple directions for detecting them, with One Hundred Recipes for tooth powders, hair dyes, skin powders, perfumes, &c. by M. P. Byrne, M. D., 1 volume, 12mo. For sale at

TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, April 18, 1853.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, FOR 1853.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has recently returned from the Northern Cities, and is daily receiving his SPRING and SUMMER supplies, embracing every thing new and beautiful, all of which were selected with great care, purchased on favorable terms and will be sold at low rates.

He is at this time in receipt of the following: Black, brown, blue, olive, green and other cloths of various grades:

Semoni, bl'k doeskin cas., fancy casimere, a beautiful assortment, some very pretty Vestings, of every variety and style.

Light silk Vestings for Weddings and Parties, very rich, Cravats, Stocks and Ties, plain and fancy, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, silk and cotton half-hose, Gloves, silk and ganze Undershirts, fine dress Shirts and Collars, a large assortment very cheap, Linen and Cotton Drawers; in fact every article usually found in a gentlemans' Furnishing Store.

He has also on hand a fine supply of Clothing, both of his own and foreign manufacture, any or all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, and to dispose of it at a small advance for Cash or six month's credit to punctual customers.

Cutting done at short notice.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
Successor to Oliver & Procter.

April 15, 1853. 43—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clock Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose. all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other fancy silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barege,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English, and Domestic Prints in great variety.
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

Sale of Land for Taxes.

I WILL sell at the Court House door in Pittsborough on the second Monday of May next, a Tract of Land containing 989 acres, more or less, on the waters of Deep River, (formerly owned by Thomas Parish, a coal field,) or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes, $27 00 2-3 due thereon and all cost.

ROBT. E. RIVES, Sheriff.

March 28th, 1853. [Pr. adv. $2,75] 40—td.

NORTH Carolina, Wake County—

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1853.

Ordered that a special term of the Superior Court be held for the County of Wake on the 3d Monday of June next, and that the Sheriff summon 48 free holders to attend said Court as Jurors.

R. P. FINCH, Clerk.

April 19, 1853. 45—4w.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER,

N. C. Bookstore.

DIVERSITY OF RACES.

BY PROF. AGASSIZ.

In our investigations with regard to mankind, we are too much accustomed to estimate ourselves to intellectual and moral characteristics, and to neglect his physical nature, which is illustrated by the whole animal creation. I would by no means lower the position of man, but by these investigations we are enabled to appreciate many points evinced by related animals, in reference to his physical condition and peculiarities. It is to some of these I would call your attention.

The conclusion that living beings did not originate from one common centre, is derived not alone from the geographical distribution of animals. The same fact is shown in their geological groupings. And we find the same to hold true with regard to man. Of this there is also other evidence.

There is a unity existing among men as among different types of animals. If we examine him morally and intellectually, we shall at once place him at the head of creation. In the identity of mental and moral character, we find expressed the unity of mankind. In these characteristics we discover that he is the highest development of nature—superior to all else in the plan of creation. In him, in these respects, we find the relation of a common brotherhood, responding to the intention of the Creator.

This is a higher unity than that of genealogy. We should not love others because they are the sons of Adam—we should not lose the evidence of brotherhood—even if it were shown that there is no common origin of the race.

Those who maintain the unity of mankind have chiefly regarded these points, and overlooked the study of those points suggested by his physical peculiarities, in which we should naturally trace his origin.

An original diversity of races is not alone observed in the case of man. The whole animal creation evinces it. Among the most important proofs of this—facts, too, which have been ill-appreciated—and which if rightly understood and traced up, should have led those basing their arguments for an original unity upon it to directly reverse conclusions, are those arising from Hybridity.

Animals propagate only among those of the same kind. Different species will propagate mixed races or half breeds, intermediate between the parents. We have a familiar example in the horse and the ass—mules are exactly intermediate between them. Now the horse and ass, though of the same family, are distinct types. Propagation between different breeds of horses produces no great diversity, and so of asses. Though there are very unlike breeds of both these classes, the offspring of the same family are never half breeds. It may resemble either parent, but will never be much unlike either. If we examine among the different races of men, we shall find the same facts.

The progeny of every cognate tribe—as for instance, the different white tribes—may resemble either parent, and are never very unlike either. On the contrary, the offspring of races remotely resembling each other, are in the same condition as those of different species among animals. Thus the offspring of a white and a black is never white or black—but always a mulatto. By the laws of reproduction, it is shown that there is a great diversity between these types, as between animals of distinct species.

The study of language has given direction to another sense of investigation upon this subject. Community of origin among different languages has been one of the strongest arguments for the common origin of the human race. They have been thought to depend so much one upon another, and so similar, that they must have sprung from one common source, and must have been transmitted from one to another. The fact that between the Latin and French, and between the Latin and Italian especially, there is the closest resemblance—that the Romanic is similar to the Germanic—that Greek and Sanscrit—or these dialects known as the Indo-Germanic—have, it is claimed, so to speak, the same vocabulary—that their roots can be traced to the same forms—these facts have been considered evidence of a transmission of language from one tribe to another, and that all speaking them were related by common descent, and had received them by direct tradition from these earlier common sources.

This I deny directly.

The inference is entirely unfounded; these resemblances do not show the same origin—still less that they have been derived by tradition. Even from researches in the animal kingdom, this position is shown to be false. Language is to man as voice to animals. To each kind there is a distinct class of sounds, characteristic of the species. As for instance, birds wild and tame have a set of sounds peculiar to themselves, and unlike all other animals. Again, the mocking bird has its characteristic voice, as all thrushes have a similar voice which distinguishes them. But the voice of a dog is unlike that of a tiger—the dog kind all bark, while the cat kind all have a kind of mewing cry.

Some kinds may indeed mock others, as the mocking-bird imitates others' notes. They have, however, each a peculiar and characteristic note; so the negro in speaking English, French or Spanish, when he has learned them, does not give their idiomatic accent, he utters them as his throat and nature have modified them.

There is a marked diversity between different species of animals in this respect. We have for instance many species of the dog-family, as wolves, foxes, jackalls, the blue fox of the artic regions; besides distinct species in Asia, Africa, and South America, but they *all bark*. Their cries are as characteristic as their instincts. They all hunt, chase, follow their prey to death, and these intrinsic peculiarities are universally distinctive of the family.

Again of the cat kind, we have the lion, the tiger, the red tiger, the puma, the wild cats, and many other species, in all no less than thirty-six, of different sizes, and many specific unlikenesses; but their general characteristics are the same; their unity is as intimate as that of dogs. They all, the tiger, lion, &c., like cats, await their prey, and failing to catch it by springing, do not pursue it like dogs.

They are alike treacherous, and all mew. The roar of the lion, and the cry of the cat, if philosophically analyzed, might show as great similarity as the Greek and Sanscrit. And yet the mode of articulation is the same in the lion and tiger.

So of birds. No one would fail to recognise the wood-pecker by his note, not the drumming noise made by pecking trees, but by his peculiar song. By this alone he is easily distinguished from all other varieties of birds, though this species is very numerous, there being no less than 12 kinds in America; besides different ones in Europe, Africa, &c. So the thrushes are easily known by their sweet song. And though they mock the songs of other birds, we yet recognize them by their proper voice. There are many different species of these: there being no less than 6 here, 8 or 9 in Europe, also other varieties in Africa and Asia, yet their song is as like as that of the wood-pecker's. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. Birds of prey are characterized by a short, sharp cry, as the eagle, the vulture; but their scream could never be mistaken for a dog's. So the cocks from Asia, the wild fowls in South America, and our domestic hens have similar notes. In each distinct species we find a distinct voice.

An European naturalist when first penetrating the forests of this country, would at once recognize the quail, the thrush, and the woodpecker; he knows the family by their voice. Now the difference of notes in distinct species has a direct parallel in human speech, and is no greater than the difference of languages. Which of these learned it from the other, as the eagle from the thrush, or the lion from the cat?

We must either give up identity of origin, or admit such plain contradictions. As examples of cognate languages, which have been supposed to have sprung from a common source, and diffused and changed by tradition or transmission, we are referred to the Sanscrit, the Persian, the German, the Italian, the Greek and the Latin, and others, as constituting one family. But these, as far back as their history or tradition reaches, were distinct languages. Many were spoken simultaneously. The oldest Chinese monuments exhibit the same Chinese language which is spoken to-day—so of the ancient Egyptian, the Hebrew, the old Greek, which presents the same characteristics as modern Greek—they were always within the reach of tradition separate and distinct. These cases are very similar to sets of notes characteristic of different families of animals.

How then arose languages so intimately allied, as for instance the Spanish and Italian? They evidently grew from an admixture—a foreign infusion superadded to the original stock. Modern mixed nationalities, are evident examples of the process.

The farther back Archæology takes us, the more distinct do we find the races. This branch of the subject is so familiar to this community, and has been discussed so ably here, that I need only refer to the fact, that as far back as monuments furnish us evidence, far beyond history, we find the same distinct types.

My own views on this subject differ widely from those of others, who have before maintained an original diversity of races. In my opinion not only did different races, or types of mankind, as the five races, so called, have a distinct origin—but each distinct *nationality* which has played an important part in history, had a separate origin—men were created in *nations*.

We may trace in detail how far diversity is manifest in even less prominent shades. We will instance Spain on account of its isolation. A Greek writer 700 years before Christ, spoke of the fine, soft wool, brought from Spain by the Phœnicians. So the horses of Spain are mentioned as different from any known to the writer; doubtless the original stock of the Andalusian horses; as the sheep mentioned, of the modern merino sheep. These were their only domesticated animals. They had no cattle till long after. There is no mention of wild bulls here. In Italy there was a peculiar species of the bull—the Bison—at a very early period. This is not however, the original of our cattle. It was found in Southern Italy; and no where else. The wild bull, from which sprung our stock, was peculiar to Central Europe—and was wild in the forests of Germany till the 11th century. The Romans used to send out bodies of men to hunt these animals in the Alps of Switzerland. The goat of Egypt and Palestine is unlike our own—marked by peculiar horns. It is found on monuments of the 12th Dynasty, and is the same as the goat of Mt. Sinai. India has a peculiar species of cattle different from ours—and in some respects superior.

If there was such a community of origin among men, why had each region peculiar animals—why did they not transmit the same domestic animals which they had already subdued? On the contrary, these animals are as distinct as the races among whom they were found.

In early times there was little intercourse between nations—there was no mixture of national character, or sharing of domestic concerns. Their means of intercommunication were next to none. Nations made up of mingled elements are a peculiar modern history. Our own country is the most remarkable example of this fact.

So in civilization, national prejudices were fostered by natural repulsion, and hence the primitive character of a people was long preserved.

If then we compare the physical facts in respect to the different races—giving each its proper value—if we consider that in the earliest times, different languages were in simultaneous use—as unlike as the notes of different species of animals; if we regard the subject of hybridity in all its bearings, allowing the dissimilarity of species in animals in different localities its proper weight, we shall be drawn inevitably towards the conclusion of a diversity of origin and separate centres of creation.

All the defenders of original unity, lay great stress upon external causes of change in man. Now no fact is more clear, than the races settled in different parts of the earth for centuries, show no modification of type. Physical causes, such as climate, locality, food, mode of life, should affect all living things as well as men. Their effect should be much greater upon animals, whose organization is not stamped with the same perfection as man's. Admitting this, there would be no limit to the creative power of these agencies; a confused mass of organs might became an animal—given matter, and these influences and organized existence would result. This is playing directly into the hands of those who ascribe all things to a progressive development, from lower forms to higher. Diversity has marks and evidence of plan and gradation among races as among animals. We find an original physical type distinguishing the races, at the same time showing a community from the lowest to the highest.

There is no such resemblance between the ape and man. Animality and humanity are entirely distinct. While then there are traits of resemblance between the colored races and these animals, they never could have risen from apes. But we see in the races a gradation parallel to the gradations of animals up to man. Yet the colored races, though separated from animals entirely, in many traits resemble them more than they do the highest types of men. The inferior races, by successive gradations, are linked to a higher humanity. How could climatic influences produce these results? How could all physical causes combined? It would be to make an accident produce a logical result: in short an absurdity.

In the whole world of life, we find this gradation. It is not alone in the animal kingdom as it now exists, but in the antecedent ages. as far back as the oldest fossils, we see the same distinct order and gradation, and we find evidence that in those early ages a plan was already laid out; we find the first expression of the same thought, developed in the successive structures of all animals and plants.

By geology we are taught that our earth has undergone many changes in the progress of its history, and that these transforming changes have been gradual and successive. The classes of animals in those remote periods were as distinct in type as ever after; showing that formerly as at present there were separate families.

The crust of the earth is made up of two kinds of rocks, the stratified, in which the successive layers are arranged like the leaves of a book, and the unstratified, in which the matter of the rock is accumulated in masses. Our slates, marble and limestones are examples of the former: granite, porphyry, &c., which are formed in large conglomerations of the latter. These two classes of rocks had a distinct origin. The stratified were deposited under the agency of water; just as the mud is collected at the mouth of our rivers, or as disturbed water drops its contents.

The massive rocks on the other hand have been in a molten condition and gradually cooling have assumed the solid form. The proof of this is amply furnished by geological investigations. As we descend below the surface of the earth, we find the temperature rising at the rate of one degree for every forty-five feet. Not more than one-half a mile below the surface, we arrive at a sufficient degree of heat to melt our metallic substances. Hot springs give further evidence to the same fact; as well as the phenomena observed in boring Artesian wells. Volcanic eruptions also evince a high degree of heat below the crust of the earth. Strata are deposited one above the other, the youngest always uppermost. Now suppose we remove these successive strata—we shall come to the massive rocks, which are proved to have been in a fluid condition under the influence of intense heat—their primary condition was that of an igneous fluidity, and the fiery mass cooled in consequence of the relation of our solar system to space. Recent researches have shown that the celestial spaces are intensely cold—not less than 200 degrees below zero—and though the exact degree cannot be ascertained, the phenomena observed show that these celestial regions are far colder than that portion of space where our solar system is situated.

Probably different portions of space have unequal temperatures; and the earth would pass through warmer and colder portions alternately—until cooled to such a degree as to form an outer crust—until water was condensed, forming an overspreading ocean, the atmosphere aggregated, and thus the globe was in a condition to sustain life. All the plants and animals of this period are aquatic—showing that there were then no continents—but everywhere water. Gradually straits were deposited—thus a set of beds was formed, divided into natural groups. It is likely that these successive layers were deposited at long intervals—in successive periods of rest.

Here I am obliged to condense so intensely that I fear I shall not make myself well understood. But it is necessary to show the succession of creations, leading to the present order of things, in order to its apereciation.

The crust of the earth, as it cooled, contracted, as we observe in regard to all substances—as an apple long kept grows wrinkled from the escape of its moisture, or a bar of iron is shorter when cold than when hot. As the crust shrunk, it would of necessity break, and there would be outbursts of melted matter. Thus the granite came to the surface. So we can readily determine what beds were deposited at distinct eras, and determine the relative age of hills and mountains. This has been done throughout Europe. Of course it is only their comparative relative age of which we speak. There is no chronology of the upheaval of mountain chains to determine their exact dates. The low-lying hills of Wales and Bretagne in France are of the same age; and along with some of the same character in Bohemia, are the oldest in Europe. The Alps, again, are the youngest of all; and the Jura older than these, though younger than those before mentioned. We arrive at these results by the simplest process. There is need only of extensive surveys; as, for instance, in the Jura range, if we examine what stratified beds are there, on the slopes we shall find that the strata dip north and south on opposite sides of the peak; showing that the upheaval of the granite is the cause of the phenomena as perfectly as if by mathematical demonstration. On the opposite sides we find this dip, and in some places the summit of the granite rock has broken through the crust, and is seen in the centre.

Again, strata deposited horizontally upon these that dip, are evidently deposited since the upheaval of the mountains. We thus find to what relative age the different beds belong. The earth's crust is thus made up of the series of rocks.

These crust rocks are arranged in a series of systems—as the Tertiary, the Sillurian, the Carboniferous, the Cretaceous, &c., each of which differs in age from the others; and we can determine this, relatively to each, by the fossils peculiar to each; as, for example, the Silurian system has its peculiar classes of animals, as distinctly marked as those of Africa and South America, with distinctive characteristics during each successive period—in each successive system we find another set. As the naturalist, when he sees a sloth or armadillo, at once refers them to Brazil—or the kangaroo to New Holland; so the geologist recognizes, at once, from the fossils, to what system they belong. They are as if coins with a date—medals having each its peculiar stamp and date impressed. Thus we determine that the Juracic are posterior to the Olitic beds, and anterior to the Carboniferous rocks. Thus has been fixed the relative age of the mountains of Europe.

In America we ascertain the Alleghany range to be older than the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Canadian lakes are still older formations.

Between these periods of the upheaval of mountains there were periods of rest. During these intervals of repose between two revolutions, animals peculiar to each were introduced. We find their own classes to each, down to the lowest fossil bearing strata. But in all—even the lowest—we find animals of all the great groups of the animal kingdom. In all we find the same plan of structure as exists in the families of animals now. But physical peculiarities mark each period—after each successive revolution we find successive creations—new modifications of the same thought.

It might be observed that the fact of the oldest mountains being lowest, and the youngest the highest is no way unnatural. When the earth's crust was thinnest the resistance was least, hence breaking under slight pressure only low chains of hills would be formed. As in course of time the crust became thicker, the resistance would be greater, and hence the upheaval of much higher ranges than before. Thus we see that in those early ages the surface of the earth was low, and in the later times was broken into high ridges.

Different mountain systems limit each period of comparative rest, like the present, until the earth by successive developments became prepared for the theatre of human progress. As before remarked, down to the lowest strata we find representatives of all families of the animal kingdom, though each era has its distinct species. We find representatives of the Radiates, the Mollusks, the Articulates, and the Vertebrates from the very beginning, which is an insuperable objection to the development theory. Those who maintain that mankind have sprung from successive transformations, progressing from a lower to a higher type, must prove away the evidence existing in every museum to substantiate their position. There are specimens of all the types of animals so far back—to be sure there were no men—nor have we any fossil insect. But we find shells, star-fishes, &c., the representatives of the different orders of beings unlike in different periods, so that we can trace no less than twelve distinct and well defined creations. These have been fully made out.

In each of these there were as many kinds of animals and plants as now exist—and in all ten times as many as are now living. This is shown, not by here and there a specimen, but examining the whole geological range, each successive creation is as diversified, and the earth was covered with as many distinct species as now. We may take the fishes as an example. For every few hundred miles of coast there are 150 or 200 fishes, and going to opposite shores we meet with different sets of the same family, in all there are not less than 10,000 kinds. But the fossil fishes found in the carboniferous strata are vastly more numerous. In the Oolitic there are 70 kinds—on an island in the Thames not less than 100 species. So in the Tertiary and other beds. In the basin of Paris alone are 1200 species of shells—more than have been found living in the whole Atlantic—more than in the Mediterranean.

Instances might be multiplied showing that each of these twelve creations had as great a variety of animals as now exists. All the great types are found everywhere. As corals are found in the lowest strata, distinct in species, but of the same family as ours of to-day. They go through all the strata, all distinct from each other, yet all of the same general type.

We find no fossil jelly fishes—their soft, gelatinous texture could not be preserved. But two have been found in the limestone formation and two specimens from the Oolitic.

There were Star fishes from the beginning, but not so perfeect as now. The earlier species are all attached—they are first found free in the Oolitic formation; in fact, the earlier we penetrate, the lower we find all the animal types. There are living echinoderms superior to any fossil.

Mollusks, bivalve, univalve, and chambered, are found belonging to all epochs. In these the collateral symmetry, characteristic of this family, is least developed in the oldest fossils.

Of Articulates—as worms, crustacea, insects, we also find specimens in the lowest stratified rocks. The Tribolites found so abundantly in the limestone of New York are an instance. They are also perfect, enlarged specimens of the embryo crab of the present day. In these we see the same plan unfolded, a successive graduation from the lower to the higher types.

Of Vertebrates, in the lowest beds, we find only fishes. There are no reptiles even in the coal formations. From the plants of that period we infer that there was no dry land—all the vegetation being such as would grow only in swamps or in the water. There was probably no breathing animal until after the coal depositions. In the next stratum we find reptiles. It must not be inferred that even those early fishes were like ours—they are unlike as birds and reptiles; indeed so dissimilar to ours as not to be easily recognized as belonging to that class.

Birds are first observed in the new red sand stone, formed in the valley of the Connecticut, and near the coast in New Jersey and New York.

The Mammals appear last—no where before the deposition of the tertiary rocks. In all these classes there has been a graduation in appearance as well as in character.

As other animals, though successively created, have had a similar type from the beginning; antecedent series of classes of the same family, between all of which there is a community of characteristics, a linking by reference to the same plan of structure, so it is with man. If we trace the peculiar organization which belongs to him back to its earliest expression, we shall find it in the fishes. The fish is, as it were, the prototype of man.

The fish was the first intimation of the idea which was fully developed only when man was called into existence. The family is the same, but it is an identity of expression alone, not through transmission or progressive development. Even the first reptiles were not derived from fishes—they were more distinct at the earliest period, than in their later representatives. The admission of any idea of transmission from other kinds, would be to overthrow Physiology and Comparative Anatomy altogether. The conclusion is perfectly gratuitous. There is not a particle of evidence to sustain such a gradation in a single instance.

The end towards which all these modifications of the material and animal world tends, is man. While there is a complete separation between different species of living beings, they have all reached their highest development in the present order of things. The whole process has led to this result—throughout, there has been the simultaneous existence of these classes, evidently planned from the beginning for this end; arranged so as to find their full expression and highest type in man.

The question arises whether there will be further progress—whether there will be another creation and an order of beings higher than man. In animal structures, on the present plan, there seems no room for further progress. If we examine the structure of the vertebrates, we see that fishes have the back in a horizontal position—that the brain is a mere prolongation of the spinal marrow—that their structure confines them to a horizontal position, which they also keep while in motion. In reptiles we find another structure; the anterior lobe of the brain is small, the middle larger. In birds the middle lobe advances so as partly to cover the posterior lobe. In man the hindmost lobe is covered by the middle one, and that by the anterior lobe. The spine is vertical, giving an erect position. Thus we see that in him the anterior lobe of the brain is most prominent, and hence especially of use; as we see from their plan that birds are adapted for moving freely in the air, so far there is a gradation—there is no farther room for enlarging on this plan. From fishes up to man we have evidences of a plan, made with reference to his introduction and superiority.

From these views we should learn the great responsibilities that belong to us as the head of creation, and also the value and importance of these studies.

BRITAIN'S HAPPY FAMILY. The Queen, Alexandrina Victoria, was born May 24, 1819.

Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, was born August 26, 1819.

The twain were married at the age of 21, on the 10th of February, 1840. The issue has been:

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born November 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug, 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

A son not yet named, born April 7, 1853.

Eight children—four sons and four daughters—in thirteen years, and all alive and well.

Throughout all Germany the breeding of silk worms is attracting considerable attention. The impression which has hitherto obtained, that silk worms will not thrive in a northern temperature, appears to be erroneous. In the grand duchy of Baden, the roads and sides of the railways have been planted with mulberry trees, and the breeding of the worms carried on exensively. Austria is sparing no pains to foster their production, the value of which amounted last year to a million of frans. On the military frontier of Turkey, a garden of mulberry trees has been established in every village, and the military colonists are encouraged to extend the cultivation. At Paragua, the fosses of the fortification have been planted with mulberry trees, and orders have been given that such trees shall also be planted by the sides of all the railroads.

THE HEN LAW. The following is proposed as the proper treatment of hens when found in your garden: 1st. On the appearance of hens in the garden give the owner notice. 2d. On their second appearance kill them and throw the bodies over the fence of the owner. 3d. On all subsequent appearance of hens, through the season, kill and eat them!

GEORGE McDUFFIE.

Of all the distinguished men of South Carolina, there was none more gifted than George McDuffie. He was a star of the first magnitude. Honest and sincere in all his actions—a profound jurist—a statesman of the largest experience, he represented his State for many years in the national councils with a devotion that endeared him to his constituents, and a fullness of knowledge, that placed him in the first rank of legislators. His speeches, and his reports as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, not only established his reputation in America, but in Europe he was hailed as the champion of free trade, and complimented by the statesmen of England, as one of the master spirits of the age. His life, if written by a competent hand, would make a very interesting biography. It would exhibit a poor boy in the humble walks of life, environed with difficulties, yet surmounting those difficulties with an iron will, that ultimately elevated him to a position that commanded the profound respect and admiration of his cotemporaries. His career in Congress is too generally known for us to do more than give it a passing glance; and such was the estimation in which he was held by General Jackson that, notwithstanding the violence of the nullification controversy, the old President uniformly expressed the most affectionate regard for McDuffie, saying repeatedly "that if there was an honest man alive that man was George McDuffie." He was undoubtedly one of the most intellectual men of the age; his mind was eminently logical, and you shall try in vain to find a flaw in his arguments. One might have differed with him in the principles he expressed, but to grant his premises was to concede the argument. His contests with Webster leave no doubt as to the splendor of his intellect; his report on the United States Bank, was the ablest argument ever made on that side of the question; and his speeches on internal improvements, the tariff, the removal of the deposites, and on the expediency of amending the constitution, are all masterly, and seem to exhaust those subjects.

When he rose to speak, there was always a death-like silence in the House—you might have heard a pin drop. His burning enthusiam, the sparkling of his splendid grey eye, the emphatic enunciation that accompanied every word, held you captive, and step by step he hurled you along with him, from point to point, until you were subdued by the fascinating fervor of his transcendent genius. Nor was he deficient in sarcasm; his speeches in reply to the attacks of that miserable compound of vulgarity and impudence, Tristram Burgess, abound in wit and humor. His comparing General Jackson to Jupiter Tonans, in which Jupiter is represented as seizing the arms of all the Gods, wielding the powers of the Pantheon, and giving "the stamp of Fate," was one of the happiest illustrations of executive spoliation that has ever been exhibited by any orator of any age or nation. It was worthy of Demosthenes!

His seat in the convention was to the left of the president, and in the vicinity of Major Hamilton, the revolutionary veteran. You could have recognized McDuffie at a glance. He was of the medium height, and dressed in a claret colored coat that was much too large for him; but his intellectual face attracted you at once, especially when his splendid eye was fired by the excitement of discussion. His hair was black, and cut with mathematical precision, straight from temple to temple, and smoothed down so as to display the shape of his head, which was large and admirably formed. But, alas! there is a hectic flush upon his pale cheek; you perceive that he is daily dying from the immedicable wound he received in his youth. His hands are trembling violently. He is up! but his voice is clear and calm, his enunciation distinct, and his manner emphatic. Uttering a bold proposition, he pauses, and his eagle eye glances round the assembly. All is hushed. You might hear your heart beat. But now he dashes into the argument, and you see an intellectual warrior before you, brandishing the armor of truth, and wielding the hand of justice for liberty and the rights of man. He speaks like one inspired—his thoughts, words, and action, are sublime—and when he pauses, as if to make a mightier effort, you feel like one entranced, and gaze with wonder at the man whose magic mind and eloquence have bound you captive to his triumpal car.

McDuffie rose rapidly from obscurity to eminence, dividing the future, in the opinion of many, with Mr. Calhoun, who was the first to recognize and to foster the fortunes of the orphan boy. He stepped at once to the head of the bar, and until his election to Congress, he had no competitor in South Carolina, as a lawyer. His practice was very lucrative, and perhaps no lawyer ever acquired so large a fortune in so short a time. In his marriage, too, he was fortunate, leading to the altar one of the wealthiest beauties of the land—a daughter of Colonel Richard Singleton.

In his manners, McDuffie had the simplicity of a child. We shall relate an instance which is characteristic of the man. "Your Mr. M'Duffie is a very singular person!" said a young lady to us on one occasion. "How so?" Why, "I was at the —— Springs, a few months since, and learning that the great Mr. M'Duffie was in the house, I went into the corridor to catch a glimpse of him, when who should approach me but the great man himself, saying Miss —— I have lost my hat; won't you help me to hunt for it?" "Of course you did?" "Yes," replied the lady, "and found it!" And his appearance, on ordinary occasions, was anything but *distingue*. We shall relate an anecdote that occurred only a few days before his election as Governor of the State. We were standing by his side in the House of Representatives, when a member from Charleston, Major John Huger, approached M'Duffie, and said, "Give me that chair; I wish it for Colonel Warren." "Certainly, sir," replied M'Duffie, and handed the chair to Major Huger, who took it to old Colonel Warren, requesting him to relieve himself from the pain of supporting himself on his crutch, for the old hero had lost a leg at the battle of Savannah. A gentleman—we think it was Pickens Butler, the present Senator in Congress—who witnessed the occurrence, drew Major Huger aside, saying, "What have you done?" "Who—what?" exclaimed Huger, for the tone of Butler apprised him that he had committed some grievous blunder. "Done, why could you find no chair for Col. Warren, but the one occupied by Mr. M'Duffie?" "Mr. *who?*" exclaimed Huger, almost petrified with astonishment. "M'Duffie," replied Butler. "Heavans!" cried Huger, "why I took him for a *pindar* man!"

As a public speaker—he never spoke in private—M'Duffie was variable in his style. On some occasions, he would be extremely rapid, dashing on with the rapidity of a racer under whip and spur. At other times he would utter a word or two in a low tone, and pause; take up a candle and remove it, as if jealous of its light. He then would utter a sentence, and replace the candle. Suddenly he would startle you by giving vent to a bold axiom, and strike the table with his fist, inflicting a blow that was hard enough to have demolished it. We heard him deliver his famous speech at Charleston, in vindication of his "forty bale theory"—that he maintained the proposition that forty bales out of every hundred were lost to the *producer*, by the fraudulent operation of the protective system. He spoke *four* hours, and very deliberately, seeming to think over, and mould every thought before giving it utterance. He used considerable action, indeed it was rather dangerous to have a seat in his vicinity; and more than once we saw General Hayne dodge to avoid a blow from the sweeping arm of the orator. In the course of his argument, he would occasionally relate an anecdote that served to amuse and relieve the audience, and which afforded him a good opportunity to take a fresh start in the argument he was elaborating.

Poor M'Duffie! We see him in our mind's eye, as he stood on that occasion, uttering "thoughts that breathe and words that burn"—bold, impassioned, eloquent—and now, alas! he sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, but his memory will long be cherished by his dear native land, and his name embalmed in the brightest page of his beloved Carolina.

Mobile Tribune.

ZINC PAINT VERSUS GUANO. A Boston man, who has lately removed to his suburban retreat in Norfolk county, a few weeks since ordered some guano from Baltimore. In due time it arrived, and he used it last week in planting an acre of potatoes. A painter ordered some barrels of zinc paint from Baltimore also, and by some hocus pocus the guano was sent to the painter, and the paint to the farmer. An investigation took place, when it was found that the amateur city farmer had manured an acre of potatoes with the paint, and complained that "it poisoned his hands dreadfully."

Boston Transcript.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1853.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute, among the several Counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, in part of the next income of said fund the current year for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sums to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of the persons properly authorized to receive the same.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the Counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex. officio Pres't Lit. Board.

COUNTIES.	Fed. Population.	Spring Distribution. $	c.
Alamance,	10,166	813	28
Alexander,	5,003	400	24
Anson,	10,756	860	48
Ashe,	8,539	683	12
Beaufort,	11,716	937	28
Bertie,	9,973	797	84
Bladen,	8,024	641	92
Brunswick,	5,951	476	08
Buncombe,	12,738	1,019	04
Burke,	6,919	553	52
Cabarrus,	8,674	693	92
Caldwell,	5,836	466	88
Camden,	5,174	413	92
Carteret,	6,208	496	64
Caswell,	12,161	972	88
Catawba,	8,234	658	72
Chatham,	16,055	1,284	40
Cherokee,	6,703	536	24
Chowan,	5,252	420	16
Cleaveland,	9,697	775	76
Columbus,	5,308	424	64
Craven,	12,329	986	32
Cumberland,	17,723	1,417	84
Currituck,	6,257	500	56
Davidson,	14,123	1,129	84
Davie,	6,998	559	84
Duplin,	11,111	888	88
Edgecombe,	13,770	1,101	60
Forsythe,	10,627	850	16
Franklin,	9,510	760	80
Gaston,	7,228	578	24
Gates,	6,878	550	24
Granville,	17,303	1,384	24
Greene,	5,321	425	68
Guilford,	18,480	1,478	40
Halifax,	13,007	1,040	56
Haywood,	6,907	552	56
Henderson,	6,483	518	64
Hertford,	6,656	532	48
Hyde,	6,585	526	80
Iredell,	13,062	1,044	96
Jackson,			
Johnston,	11,861	948	88
Jones,	3,935	314	80
Lenoir,	6,182	494	56
Lincoln,	6,924	553	92
Madison,			
McDowell,	5,741	459	28
Macon,	6,169	493	52
Martin,	6,961	556	88
Meeklenburg,	11,724	937	92
Montgomery,	6,163	493	04
Moore,	8,552	684	16
Nash,	9,034	722	72
New Hanover,	14,236	1,138	88
Northampton,	10,731	858	48
Onslow,	7,040	563	20
Orange,	14,957	1,196	56
Pasquotank,	7,708	616	64
Perquimons,	6,030	482	40
Person,	8,825	706	00
Pitt,	10,745	859	60
Randolph,	15,176	1,214	08
Richmond,	7,936	634	88
Robeson,	11,080	886	40
Rockingham,	12,363	989	04
Rowan,	12,329	986	32
Rutherford,	12,388	991	04
Sampson,	12,311	984	88
Stanly,	6,348	507	84
Stokes,	8,490	679	20
Surry,	17,643	1,411	44
Tyrrell,	4,452	356	16
Union,	9,258	740	64
Wake,	21,123	1,689	84
Warren,	10,366	829	28
Washington,	4,780	382	40
Watauga,	3,348	267	84
Wayne,	11,478	918	24
Wilkes,	11,642	931	36
Yadkin,			
Yancy,	8,068	644	43
Total,	753,542	$60,283	36

NEW BOOKS.

THE Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, or illustrations by pen and pencil, of the history, biography, Scenery, relics, and traditions of the war for Independence, by Benson J. Lossing, with several hundred engravings on wood, by Lossing & Barritt, chiefly from original Sketches by the authors, 2 vols. Royal octavo.

Hand Book of Universal Geography, being a Gazetteer of the World, based on the Census of the United States, England and France for 1851, Edited by J. Carey Callicot, A.M.

Memoirs of the Queens of Henry VIII, and of his mother Elizabeth of York, by Agnes Strickland, complete in one Volume.

Nick of the Woods, or Jibbenainosay, a tale of Kentucky, by Robert Montgomery Bird, M. A. author of "Calavar," "The Infidel," &c.

A stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY,
Raleigh, April, 2853. 47-

NOTICE.

THE attention of the citizens of Raleigh is respectfully solicited to the new Gutta Percha and India Rubber Pumps just put in operation near the corner of Hargett and McDowell streets, in the rear of Dr. Miller's office. As to description and merits, the pump will speak for itself. The right for the balance of the State will be sold upon the most reasonable terms by

A. G. BABCOCK,
at Mr. Roland's.
May 3, 1853. 48—3t

Central Railway.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for grading and building the drains on sec. 37 and 38, 1st Div. N. C. R. R., till the 7th of May next. Profile of the work and any information desired will be furnished by Jere Nixon, to whom proposals can be handed, or in his absence to Mr. Dickson, the Engineer.

JOHN C. McRAE & Co.
April 25, 1853. 46—2w.

NOTICE.

STRAYED, from the premises of the Subscriber, on the night of Sunday, the 10th instant, Two Grey Horses, of medium size, one large Horse Mule, and a small one year old Mule—the mules both sorrels.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received, and should any person take them up they will be suitably renumerated. JOHN T. KENNEDY.
Goldsboro' April 21, 1853. 47—wtf.

PROCTER is this day in the reception of a fresh supply of fine Fancy Cassimeres. Also, Blake and Fancy articles for the neck, and a large quantity of dress Shirts. He has also received that Grey Cassimere which has been so often enquired for.

ISAAC PROCTER,
Merchant Tailor.
April 18th, 1853. 54—

NIEMEYER & WHITE,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

OFFER FOR SALE: 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
800 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime,
150 bbls. S. F. Flour,
12 Hhds. Sides and Shoulders,
10,000 lbs. Virginia Cured Family Bacon,
50 packages Refined Sugar.
Orders for Merchandize filled with despatch.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va. April 14, 1853. 43—3m.

A. & H. HARRIS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, Va.,

WILL make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April 19, 1853. 44—1

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

COPPER ORE AND COAL.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of conversing with Dr. McClanahan, Assistant State Geologist, and learned from him some interesting facts in relation to the mineral deposites of the State.

It seems now to be considered certain that the copper region of this State is sixty miles in breadth, extending from Northeast to Southwest, including the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Chatham, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Moore, Montgomery, and Mecklenburg; and it is probable that there is copper in Cabarrus, Rowan, Lincoln, Catawba, Person, Caswell, Granville, and Rockingham. Dr. McClanahan has himself examined, during the last five or six weeks, at least one hundred copper mines. We saw specimens in his possession, from Albright's, in Chatham, which will yield, it is said 66 per cent. In Chatham County, for example, copper ore has been discovered upon the lands of the following persons: William Headen's, Rocky River, a small vein of native copper; the Messrs. Ellington, two mines; Mrs. Hinton, Mr. Fike, Mr. Womble, Mr. Brewer, Mr. Brown, Mr. Albright, Mr. William Albright, Mr. S. S. Jackson, Messrs. Allen, and Mr. Snipes—making in all fourteen mines. We learn, also, that lead has been discovered in Chatham. Lead has also been found in Johnston, on the lands of J. W. B. Watson, Esq.; and iron ore, we learn, abounds in the lands of the same gentleman.

Much interest is felt in the copper business in some of the Counties above named, and we learn that purchasing and leasing of land, preparatory to mining, is the order of the day.

Discoveries of copper ore have also been made along the Tennessee line, and in the Counties of Cherokee, Macon, and Haywood, in this State. A letter before us, dated Macon County, April 25th, says:

"Our county is in a state of excitement. The copper veins have been followed from the Tennessee line to this point, and several persons are now here entering the lands. The ore has every appearance that it has at the Ducktown mines, and should it turn out as valuable as that, I do not know where the people are to come from to work them all, as the extent of the copper country is great—eighty miles long and twenty to thirty broad."

The Charleston Courier notices as follows the copper mines of the Rowan region of this State.

"COPPER AND DIAMONDS IN NORTH CAROLINA. We are informed by Professor C. U. Shepard, who has just returned from a fortnight's exploration in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, and Rowan, that the prospect of an abundant supply of copper ore is afforded by the indications presented in the mines of those counties. The great metalliferous region known as Gold Hill, in Rowan, and which, next to the famous Dorne's mine in this State, is the most productive deposit of the precious metal in the United States—is, perhaps, the most promising repository thus far brought to light. Other places may hereafter prove equally rich; but the gold veins at Gold Hill, being already worked to a depth of nearly three hundred and fifty feet, afford the most favorable opportunity in the country for judging of the character of that spot for copper—a metal which rarely shows itself in much richness at the top of the ground. Already, from the depths referred to, tons of merchantable copper ore are daily raised; and the indications are such as to lead the professor to predict that Gold Hill will very speedily acquire a character for copper as distinguished as that which it has long since established for gold.

The professor, while in Charlotte, was presented with a diamond, by Dr. Leventhorpe, a late graduate of our medical College. That gentleman had lately discovered it on his estate at Pioneer Mills; and this is the second specimen of this precious gem found within the year in the county. Hitherto no special search has been made for the diamond, these specimens having been discovered in a manner purely accidental."

We copy from a Baltimore paper an article on the subject of copper, containing a table showing the advance in prices of the article since February last:

"COPPER. Particular attention attaches, at this moment, to copper, and all articles of which it forms a component part, on account of the very high prices prevailing, which have been brought about by the largely increased demand and the reduced supplies from the principal mines at home and abroad. The receipts of copper ore from the South American mines have of late years been comparatively limited, vessels having found more profitable employment in loading with other articles, particularly guano; and from the northern mining districts of our own country, only a moiety of the entire product which might have been realized has been sent to market. In the meantime the carrying trade of the world was increasing most rapidly, more vessels probably having been built during the last five years than ever before during the same space of time; and there are now on the stocks, and under contract, from Maine to Florida, a greater number of vessels, according to all accounts, than ever heretofore. With all vessels, it is well known, the sheathing for the preservation of the bottom timbers, is one of the most expensive items, and an idea may therefore be formed of the extent of the increased demand within the last three or four years, or since the shipping of the world have so rapidly multiplied, for all articles suitable for bottom sheathing, such as copper and yellow metal. These facts furnish the philosophy, we think, of the great advance in copper.

The following table will exhibit, at a glance, the extent of the advance in copper in this market:

	PRICES.	
	Feb. 5, '53.	April 30, '53.
Balt. Braziers', lb.,	— a 31	a 40
Balt. Bolts,	— a 30	a 40
Balt. Nails,	— a 35	a 45
Balt. Refined Ingots,	28 a 30	a 35
Balt. Sheathing,	— a 29	a 40
English Sheathing,	— a 29	a 40
Taunton Metal Nails,	— a 25	a 30
Do. do. Spikes, & Bolts,	— a 25 24 a —	a 30 a 20
Taunton yel'w metal,	23 a —	a 26
English yel'w metal,	23 a —	a 30
Pig,	— a 23	a 34
Camp. Nails,	24 a —	a 26

There appears to be more general confidence in the productiveness and profit of the Southern Copper Mines than those of the Lake Superior and other regions in that part of our country."

The breadth of the coal deposite in this State is from six to fourteen miles, and this deposite stretches across the entire State from the Virginia to the South Carolina line.

North Carolina is, perhaps, the most favored State in the Confederacy so far as mineral wealth is concerned. She has iron, gold, silver, lead, plumbago, coal, copper, lime, marble and diamonds; she has fine water-power, and vast forests of timber untouched by the axe, and millions of acres of good land yet to be cleared and cultivated. We know of no region in the old States, which holds out greater inducements to emigrants than are held out here.

Our system of internal improvements is now fairly under way; and with the steady development of her natural resources, by means of cheapened transportation, steam, and the labors of the mechanic and artizan, North Carolina bids fair soon to take rank among the leading States of the Confederacy.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Road was held in this City on Tuesday last—John D. Hawkins, Esq., of Franklin, in the Chair, and Mr. Hyman, of Warren, Secretary.

The State was represented by Perrin Busbee, Esq., and intelligent delegations were in attendance from Petersburg and Norfolk. There was also a good attendance of stockholders from Wake, Franklin, Granville and Warren Counties. The meeting was harmonious, and the friends of the Road were much pleased at the spirit manifested on the occasion.

We learn that though the cars are running daily between Gaston and Weldon for the transportation of passengers and freight, that portion of the road is not yet in the condition in which the Commissioners desire to place it before turning it over to the Company; and it was, with the concurrence of all, agreed to leave it in their hands for the present. Dr. Collins, the President of the Seaboard Road, stated that it would be in complete order and ready to be turned over by the 1st of June. In the meantime the cars will continue to run over it daily. The charter, as amended by the last General Assembly, was unanimously accepted.

From the Report of the President and Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, made to the meeting, it appears that the receipts from transportation for the last six months have been as follows:

October, - - -	$ 8,257 10
November, - - -	7,535 29
December, - - -	5,734 74
January, - - -	6,025 73
February, - - -	6,238 90
March, - - -	10,962 47

We learn that the contract for building the connecting link between the Raleigh and Gaston Depot and the Central Road Depot, was taken by Mr. Jacob Mordecai, of this County, he being the lowest bidder. This work, it is thought, can be completed in about four months. The contract for the mason-work was taken by Mr. Colborn, of this City.

FIRST DISTRICT. The Elizabeth City Pioneer contains a letter from Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, in reply to one addressed him by a number of Democrats soliciting his acceptance of a nomination for Congress, in which he declines a nomination, and declares his intention to retire to private life.

A call also appears in the Pioneer for a District Convention to be held at Gatesville some time this month, to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress. That paper earnestly urges the propriety of running a candidate whoever may be the Whig candidate, and thinks that the election of a Democrat not altogether improbable. This course is certainly the one that should be pursued; the Whig majority is not so great as to render defeat certain, and even if it was, the party will gain strength by rallying around a standard-bearer of its own. Such was the policy pursued in the old 8th District, and it was attended by a material reduction of the Whig majority.

Golds. Rep. and Pat.

Mr. Daniel retires to private life after a long and useful service in the House of Representatives, and he will carry with him the respect and confidence of the Democracy generally. We regret to see the country deprived of the talents and capacity for business of such a man. As Chairman of the House Committee on Claims he acquitted himself with marked credit, and acquired a distinction which was not confined to his District or State; while upon all issues involving the rights of the States and the principles of Jefferson, Jackson Democracy, he was true as steel. We wish him, in private life, all prosperity and happiness.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the May number of this interesting periodical. The contents are as follows: Old Ironsides, by James Fennimore Cooper—a Railroad Lyric—Virginia in a novel form, concluded—Nineveh and Babylon—the St. Nicholas and the Five Points—Galgano—the Student Life of Daniel Webster—Elegant Tom Dillar—the Cat's Fugue—"Our Own," continued—Villette and Ruth—Miss Peck's Friend—Lowell, the Poet—Reminiscences of Honolula—Alison's Histories—Ornithomanes—Hidden Light—Editorial Notes, &c.

Terms—$3 per annum, or 25 cents per number.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Law and Equity cases for December Term of this Tribunal, are now in the course of publication, and will soon be ready for delivery.

We are requested by the Reporter, Mr. Busbee, to state that he was furnished by the late Reporter with a list of his subscribers to the Reports, to whom copies will be sent. Other members of the Bar who may desire the work, will please forward their names.

"ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART." We are under obligations to the publisher for the May number of this valuable and entertaining work. This number contains some sixty pages of reading matter, and is illustrated with thirty-two handsome engravings. This magazine, though this is but the fifth number, has already reached a large circulation. Address Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce St., New York; terms, $3 per annum. The work may also be had at Mr. Pomeroy's.

MORE SLAVERY AGITATION. The Methodist Conference of Massachusetts recently in session at Ipswich, adopted a series of Resolutions against African slavery, and against admitting any more slaveholders into the Church; also for amending the discipline so as to prohibit the reception of slaveholders into communion with the Church.

The Conference also adopted the Maine Liquor Law, and resolved to send five delegates to the World's Convention.

☞ The caloric ship Ericsson is now lying at her dock in Williamsburg, New York. The Tribune says important alterations are going on in her machinery, which the owners are confident will considerably increase her speed. She is to be ready to sail for London soon after the first of July. Capt. Ericsson and some of the principal owners will go out in her to Europe.

MEETING IN CRAVEN.

A meeting of the Democracy of Craven was held in Newbern on the 27th April, Council B. Wood, Esq, in the chair, and H. C. Jones, Secretary. Delegates were appointed to the District Convention to be held on the 9th of next month, and the following Resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democrats of the 2nd Congressional District to select a candidate for the approaching canvass, and that the Democrats of Craven will cordially welcome our brethren of the District to our good town of Newberne on the 9th of June next.

Resolved, That we believe the prosperity of the Country has been promoted by the triumph of Democratic principles, and that under their benign influence we have full promise of harmony and union at home, and respect abroad.

Resolved, That our late triumph can only be made permanent by the union of our party, and that we the democrats of Craven, will now, as we have ever done, resist every tendency to dissension, and will support to a man the nominee of the Convention, trusting to their wisdom to select a good Democrat."

FREE NEGROES IN DELAWARE.

The Convention for revising the Constitution, in session at Dover, has passed the following section as a part of the new Constitution, by a vote of 19 yeas to 8 nays:

"No free negro or mulatto, not now an inhabitant of the State, or who shall leave the State with intent to change his residence, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, settle in this State, or come into and remain within the State more than ten days. All contracts made with any free negro or mulatto, coming into the State contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be void; and any person who shall employ such free negro or mulatto, or otherwise encourage him to remain in the State, shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars."

There are, it is stated, about 18,000 free persons of color in Delaware—making about one-third of the whole population.

Illinois, it will be remembered, has also adopted some most stringent laws in relation to free negroes. The free States are beginning to feel the evil of the increase of this unfortunate class, and we may look for similar movements in other quarters. We hope the slaveholding States will see to it that these free persons of color are not crowded out of the free States upon them.

DEATH OF JUDGE GIBSON. Judge John B. Gibson, late Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylva, died at Philadelphia on the 3d. The deceased has for the last forty years adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of that State, and had by his eminent talents contributed more than any man of his time to elucidate and establish the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren, who has just sailed for Europe, is accompanied by his son Martin. It is stated he will visit the Courts of England, France, Spain, and those of other European countries. An Ex-President in Europe will be a novelty. Mr. Van Buren, though about seventy years of age, is still as healthful and vigorous as a man of fifty.

REMEDY FOR YELLOW FEVER. A correspondent writes: "a few years ago, I fell in company with a very intelligent captain of a merchant ship, who had made many voyages to the West Indies and also to the coast of Africa, and he informed me that as an antidote to the fevers prevailing in those climates he always took with him a large bottle of finely pulverized charcoal, of which he gave his crew a teaspoonful three times a day in a glass of water, and he never lost a man by the yellow fever, though other ships were daily losing their men. Should any one have faith to try this, with good effects, I hope it may be published to the world."

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM. We regret to learn that there was on Monday night the 25th ultimo, a very destructive Hail Storm in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, in this County. The Hail broke out nearly all the window glass in the houses in that vicinity—killed birds and chickens, and injured materially vegetation and stock of every description, where exposed to the Storm. Our informant assures us that the Hail lay on the ground next morning to the depth of some *eighteen inches*. This may seem incredible but it is nevertheless true. Mr. Benjamin Johnston, Mr. Thomas P. Matthews and Mr. James S. Williams were among the principal sufferers by the Storm. This Storm was accompanied with much rain and wind. Previous to it the weather had been sultry. Though this Storm was very destructive where it passed along, and some of our friends suffered great loss, which we very much regret, we are gratified to learn that it was not general, but confined to a narrow space in length and breadth.

Halifax Republican.

A NEW SLAVE STATE. Ion, of the Baltimore Sun, says: The territory of Washington, so fertile and salubrious, and so inviting to agricultural enterprise, is opened, by the liberality of Congress, for the reception of Southern immigrants with their slaves. A considerable number of citizens of Missouri and Kentucky, and probably Virginia, will avail themselves of the boon and of the opportunity thus unexpectedly afforded for the introduction of another great slave state into the Union.

Mr. Chase, Mr. Hale and Mr. Sumner were so wholly engrossed by their admiration of the works and triumphs of Mrs. Stowe, that they suffered the bill establishing the magnificent territory of Washington to be passed without the usual recognition of the ordinance of 1798—or the Wilmot proviso.

Richmond Enquirer.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO. Santa Anna's reception along the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is said to have been most enthusiastic. Triumphal arches were erected at the different towns and he was everywhere received with acclamation, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, burning of fireworks, and other demonstrations of joy.

Gen. Lombardini had created the post of Captain General of Land and Sea, with a salary of $12,000 a year, and had named Santa Anna to that post. Santa Anna declined the honor.

Judge Conkling, it is said, had declared to the Mexican Government that his Government disapproved of the conduct of the Governor of New Mexico.

Railroad Gauges seem likely to become greatly confused, occasioning thereby endless perplexity. The New York and Erie road has a gauge of six feet in width, while the Pennsylvania roads all have at present a gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches in width. This is the same gauge adopted in Indiana and Illinois. In Ohio the railroad gauge is different from both these, being four feet ten inches, and now it appears that some of the roads running south from the Ohio river have adopted a new gauge, differing from all the others, viz: five feet. This is the case with the Lexington and Danville road, as well as the Covington and Lexington.

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE SLAVE TRADE. The Daily Times, of New York, says there are now in that city several mercantile houses engaged in the slave trade, and that half a dozen vessels have recently left New York and other American ports for the African coast. These vessels clear for some Cuban port, where they never arrive; and being provided with false papers, and sailing under the American flag, they succeed in reaching the coast, obtaining cargoes of slaves and landing them in Cuba, with the connivance and complicity of the Spanish authorities.

"The direct Railroad connection between Raleigh and Portsmouth, has just been completed, by the opening of the Weldon and Gaston Road, a connecting link some twelve miles in length between the Terminus of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road at Weldon, and that of the Raleigh and Gaston, at Gaston. The citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Baltimore, Raleigh, besides various places on the line, have been jubilating over the opening ceremonial, from which an increase of intercourse is expected to flow, bringing with it corresponding benefits. Some of the toasts were a little "highfalutin," but that is natural, and will happen in all such cases. This event can have little, if any direct influence upon this place, and if it benefits our friends in Raleigh or elsewhere, we shall rejoice over the prosperity of a portion of our common State, which prosperity may again react for our benefit in some other way, and at any rate, must prove a source of pride and pleasure to every true lover of North Carolina.

The Standard of Saturday remarks upon the absence from the Wilmington papers of any expressions of jealousy towards those Virginia nuptials over which our friends in that direction have been glorifying. There was no ground for such expressions in this case, or if there ever had been this was not the fitting occasion. The connection was absolutely necessary and proper as matters stood, and if there is fault to be found, it is not with the Weldon and Gaston connection, but with the original system, or rather want of all system, which resulted in so much loss to the State Treasury, and gave such a back-set to Internal Improvements within her borders. But all these things have now passed beyond the control of friends or opponents. As they stand they are fixed facts, and it would certainly be making matters worse, rather than better, for us to perpetuate the unpleasant feelings which may at any time or times have sprung up, and thus erect and maintain a barrier against mutual assistance or hearty co-operation in plans for the benefit of the State and of its different portions. Better to let unprofitable and perhaps hurtful jealousies drop so that the future may have a fair chance. This Portsmouth affair is a matter of the past. It is, as we have before remarked, a fixed fact, and being so, we sincerely trust that it may prove a pleasant and advantageous one.

The exertions of the community here are as active now as at any former period in the history of the town. They have asked the assistance of the General Government for their harbor, and have proved themselves deserving of it by taking up the matter themselves and putting their own shoulders to the wheel. If true to themselves, they feel that failure cannot be the result—that the improvement will be made, and twenty feet secured. They want the influence and sympathy of the State with them; they wish to meet their friends thoughout North Carolina in a liberal and generous spirit; and they expect to be met by them in the same. We will publish the Standard's article to-morrow. *Wil. Journal.*

FIRE. On Saturday morning, 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered in Mr. Griffin Barne's Blind and Cabinet Factory on Yarley's lane, between Church street and the Southern terminus of Fenchurch, and in a few minutes some seven or eight tenements, principally of wood, including the old Dutch roof house, formerly known as Delord's Tavern, were at the mercy of the flames.

Mr. Barnes lost, in addition to his factory and turning shop, a large quantity of ready made work, all his tools, and a valuable horse. His loss is estimated at $1200 or $1500—no insurance. We regret to add that several ladies who occupied some of the tenements destroyed, lost all their furniture, and that they are thereby rendered almost entirely destitute. So rapid was the spread of the flames—that but little was saved—some of the individuals appearing glad to escape with their lives. Had the fire happened at a much earlier hour, it is thought that some of the occupants, at least, would have perished in the flames; indeed, it was reported that a daughter of Mrs. Cooper, aged about nine years, had been burnt to death. We hope the report is without foundation.

Mr. Charles Freeman and Mr. J. Tompkins, Cabinet makers, lose each three or four hundred dollars, and Mrs. Mahone, Milliner, perhaps one hundred, Mr. Stone, Mr. Dudley and Mr. John Woodward lost all their furniture. Among the other sufferers are Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Shovedore and Mrs. Catharine Schutte. The principal buildings destroyed belonged to Jos. Nash, Esq., and are fully insured in the Mutual Office.

This fire was manifestly the work of an incendiary, and was kindled in several places. The police officers are vigilantly endeavoring, and with some prospect of success, to find out and arrest the base wretches who so recklessly destroy property and endanger life.

The fire companies were promptly on the spot, and did their best, but could do little more than prevent the further spead of the flames. *Norfolk Argus.*

Religious troubles appear to be rife in Cincinnati. Lately they had a most exciting contest for school directors, in which the Catholic candidates were all defeated. A few days ago, David T. Snelbaker, the mayor of the city, forbid a Protestant street-preacher from holding forth on the Sabbath, on the plea that his sermon against the Catholics had the tendency of inciting to riot. This preacher, however, disregarded the warning, and the very Sunday on which he was forbidden to speak he mounted upon the head of a barrel in the midst of the market space and was speaking to a crowd of about a hundred persons, when the mayor, attended by the regular police and a large body of special officers, appeared upon the ground and obliged him to desist. This was in the morning. In the afternoon of the same day a great Catholic procession, numbering from five to ten thousand men, with badges, flags, banners, and a large number of bands of music, marched through the streets to lay the corner stone of a Catholic church. The Catholic church bells were rung during the whole time, the brass bands, comprehending nearly all in the city, were playing, and the procession marched through half the town, blocking up the streets, making an ostentatious parade, which created a great deal of excitement, sufficient to render some of the streets impassable to church-going people, and do disturb the stillness of the Sabbath. The mayor had out a large police force to protect the procession. These circumstances lead to the holding of a large public meeting, which denounced the conduct of the mayor, and led to the appointment of a committee of a hundred citizens to wait upon him, and request his immediate resignation. The object of the mayor appears to have been to prevent a riot on the occasion of the Catholic procession, but in doing so, he has thoroughly aroused the Protestant population, and added fuel to a religious excitement which was already very deep and bitter.

Intelligencer.

THE SOUTH. I am much interested in the condition of the colored race in the South. I have been surprised to find that so large a portion of them—some well informed people say that one-half, others one-third part of the adults—can read. Almost invariably they look as if they are well cared for, so far as their physical wants are concerned. There are a large number of them professing Christians, and many, I doubt not are truly pious. The most of them are either Methodists or Baptists. They delight in having their own religious meetings, and it is really interesting to see with what ardor they join in the singing, during the service and at its close. I never heard such *heart felt* singing in my life, as among these people. And their *prayers* are of times very striking. Only think of a good old negro man, a slave, praying for the master and mistress of a family, at a prayer meeting in their parlor, that "God would help them, and enable them to live in his fear, and dwell together in happiness like two turtle doves in one nest." Was there ever anything more beautiful. *Cor. Journal of Commerce.*

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS. Among the decisions of the court of appeals reported in the New York Evening Post is an interesting case of the captain of a vessel, who, having been suddenly attacked by cholera, orrally declared his wishes in reference to the disposition of his estate in the presence of witnesses. These oral declarations were admitted to probate by the Surrogate, and his decision has been sustained by the court of appeals.

FRANCE AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The present demands of the French government against the Sandwich Islands are represented to be extortionate, and wholly incompatible with the independence of the Islands. It is also said that they are to be enforced by a squadron of two 60 gun ships and four other vessels of war—a fleet sufficient to conquer the Islands and reduce them under French dominion.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Gen. Pierce Sitting out the Office Holders—Messrs. Soule's and Borland's Instructions—Central American Affairs—Mr. Buchanan and ——Mission—The Military Asylum, &c.

The rumor that the President was to leave the city, on a visit to New Hampshire, on the 15th of this month, created no little excitement among the office expectants. They concluded that their cases would be forthwith disposed of, but now it appears that Gen. Pierce intends to sit them out. The summer which will drive them out, will not, it seems, melt him.

Mr. Soule is to visit this city in a few weeks, for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and will then proceed to New York, where he will take his departure without delay for Europe.

As to Mr. Borland's instructions, I presume that he has already received them, and they will probably conform with the views of the administration, as frequently presented in its only known organ—the *Union*. The mission is promising in the eyes of Young America.

Mr. Borland will, if I mistake not, find the San Juan question already disposed of, upon his arrival, and the measures desired by the government already accomplished.

Mr. Buchanan is soon to be here, and the means of getting rid of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will afford ample scope for his sagacity and ingenuity. The Honduras question alone does not afford sufficient ground for the abrogation of the treaty. But the Bay Islands question is more hopeful. But if Great Britain should yield that point and every minor point for the sake of holding us to the treaty, Mr. Buchanan's diplomacy must fail.

On the 5th of the present month the commissioners for the selection of the Western Military Asylum will assemble in this city for the purpose of determining finally on a site. It is believed that Harrodsburg Springs, in Kentucky, will be selected as embracing all the requisites for such an institution. Generals Scott and Wool will soon arrive here, and the object so circuitously pursued last summer will then be found. If Harrodsburg Springs be selected, no additional building will be required, and, in point of salubrity, beauty, and accessibility, no place in the West could surpass it.

I have some doubt of the correctness of the rumor that Col. Gadsden is to be appointed Minister to Mexico, and Gov. Seymour to Russia. But it may be so. ION.

ROBBERY—SINGULAR DETECTION. Mr. Samuel B. Parmelee, of Wallingford, a son of the Sheriff of the county, had $1750 in money, a watch worth $150, and a considerable amount of jewelry, stolen from his house on Wednesday night. Being unable to gain any clue on the thief, he was induced to consult a "medium," or clairvoyant, living between Wallingford and Durham.

She stated that the property was stolen by a servant girl, about 16 years of age; that she had secreted the jewelry under a stone, and the remainder of the money in another place. They returned and made search, but were unable to find any of the lost property. The girl, however, was watched, and finally concluded to revisit the clairvoyant. On being put into the mesmeric state, she said the rest of the money had been burned since their previous visit, and that the jewelry was then thrown into a well, which she described with great particularity, and also other circumstances tending to convince her hearers of the truth of her statements.

On returning, the well was searched, and the jewelry found in it precisely as it had been described. The girl was then induced to confess—when she acknowledged that she had stolen the property, that she had burned half the money, and after the first search, she had burned the remainder. She also said the jewelry was under the stone when the first search was made. In fact, she confessed all the clairvoyant had stated. In corroboration of her confessions, a slip of paper which was found a portion of the bills, were found in the ashes, partly consumed.

The girl was arrested, and is now confined in the County Jail.

The circumstances of this case are most singular, and go a great way to substantiate the truth of Psychology. *New Haven Journal and Courier.*

A DODGE. When Deacon ——— got into a bad position, he was very expert in crawling out of it. Though quick tempered, he was one of the best deacons in the world. He would not in a sober moment utter an oath, or anything like one, for his weight in cider.

At the close of a rainy day, he was a milking upon a knoll in his barn-yard, one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other an old ram that in consideration of his usual quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming "Old Hundred," and just finished the line ending with "exalted high," when the ram obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind that put him up a short distance, only to fall directly in the slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing. As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and knees, he looked over his shoulder at the ram, and then he quietly vociferated—

"You d——d old cuss!" but looking around and seeing one of his neighbors at the bars, looking at him, he added in the same breath, "if I may be allowed the expression." *Carpet Bag.*

MR. SOULE'S FLIGHT FROM FRANCE. We met the other day in reading the *memoires* of the great French author, Alexander Dumas, a mention of the circumstances to which we are indebted for Mr. Soule's immigration to and settlement in the United States. As it may be interesting to our readers, particularly at this time, when the distinguished gentleman is in our city, we copy the translation for the benefit of those who do not read the French:

"TRANSLATION. In the intimacy of Mery* and Barthelemy* lived at this time one of the principal editors of a journal called the Yellow Dwarf. This editor was named Soule. He had been two months in prison for an article on San Domingo. He did not relish his experience of prison life. He happened to bear a strong resemblance to Barthelemy, which permitted of his using his passport. Barthelemy lent it to him. Soule fled to London, and thence to the United States, where he is now the first lawyer of New Orleans, and makes by his practice one hundred thousand francs a year."

*Two distinguished French authors.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, May 3. Flour opened active, but fell off at the close—sales of 6,750 bbls. at 4 62 a $4 75 for State, and 4 75 a $5 for Genesee; sales of 2,500 bbls. Southern at 5 12 a $5 25. Wheat nominal—buyers ask concessions. Corn—holders ask an advance which is not conceded—sales of 20,000 bushels at 64 cents for mixed, and 68 cents for yellow. Coffee—sales of 500 bags at 9½ a 9¾ for Rio and 11½ for Java. Molasses—sales of 400 bbls. at 28 a 29 cents for Orleans, and 27 cents for Cuba. Sugar—sales of 500 bbls at 5¼ a 4½ cents for Orleans, and 5¼ cents for Cuba. Whiskey—sales of 150 bbls. at 22½ cents. Pork—sales of 250 bbls. at $15 75 for mess and $13 31 for prime. Beef—sales of 150 bbls. mess at $13. Cut Meats—sales of 250 bbls. at 6¾ cents for shoulders, and 9¾ cents for hams. Lard—sales of 250 bbls. at 9½ a 10 cents. Cotton—sales of 4,500 bales at ⅛ cent decline.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, John W. Cameron, Esq., of Washington City, to Miss Altona F. Gales, daughter of the late Weston R. Gales, Esq.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

FLOUR.—15 Barrels of Superfine Family Flour. Just received by JAMES McKIMMON.
May 6th, 1853 49—

Fine Table Cutlery.—One set Ivory Handled Balance Knives and Forks, 81 pcs.
Ivory Handled Carvers and Forks.
Do. Game do.
Do. Butter Knives.
Also a good lot of Weeding Hoes. For sale by J. BROWN.
April 25, 1853. 47—

New Fancy and Confectionary Stor
ON MAIN STREET.
Between Messrs. Pomeroy's & Porter's Sign of
"BIG BOOT."

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

Fancy Goods, &c.

French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Pottemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving Cream, Essences, Hair Tonics, side tucking and dressing Combs, Pocket Knifes, Scissors, Hairpins, Needles, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe brushes, Accordeans, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

Confectionary, &c.

Candies of all descriptions, Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves in 2-4, 1-4 and 1-8 jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea Nuts, &c.

Cigars.

The choicest brands of Havannah, Principie and Regalia Cigars from 16 to 50 dollars per thousand.

Best lump and twisted chewing Tobacco, from 25 cts. to $1,15 per pound.

Groceries.

A general assortment. F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1853. 48—

University of North Carolina.

THE examination of the classes will begin on Monday the 23d May, and continue until the College Commencement on Thursday, the 2d day of June next.

There will be a general meeting of the Board of Trustees on Monday preceding Commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their personal attendance during the whole period of the examination.

The Committee for 1853 is as follows:
His Excellency, David S. Reid, Pres't Ex-Officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of College.
William J. Alexander,
William H Battle,
James W. Bryan,
Henry S. Clarke,
Daniel W. Courts,
John R. Donnell,
William A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassel,
Samuel F. Hill,
James C. Johnson,
Cadwallader Jones, Jr.
Andrew Joyner,
Matthias E Manly,
Giles Mebane,
George C. Menlenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Waller L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,

CHARLES MANLY, Secretary.
May 3, 1853. 49—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT THE BAZAAR!!

WHITE, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped, and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass do., Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton do., Black and Fancy Alapaca do., Plaid and Fancy Cassimere do., Blk. Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks, Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas do.; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety; Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Wettings do., rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchifs, plain and fancy borders, Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats, plain and fancy Lawn do, fancy Silk do. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves, Black do. Lisle and Linen do, Washed Norway do. Fine Doe do., Black Colored Silk do, Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose do. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

SAM'L M. WILSON. | GEO. W. GRICE.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.

GIVE their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of very description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, do.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Ch'f Eng. Central Rail Road.
May 2, 1853. 48—1y.

Books Just Received.

A NEW Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson, 2 vols, 4 to

Woman's Record, or Sketches of all distinguished women, from the beginning, till A. D., 1850. Arranged in four eras, with selections from female writers of every age, by Sarah Josepha Hale, editor of Godey's Lady's Book, &c., illustrated by two hundred and thirty portraits, engraved on wood by Lossing & Barrett.

Select British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, an estimate of their genius, and notes, critical and explanatory, by Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., Professor in Yale College.

The Hundred Boston Orators appointed by the municipal authorities and other public bodies from 1770 to 1852, comprising historical gleanings, illustrating the principles and progress of our republican institutions by James Spear Loring.

Industrial Drawing, comprising the description and uses of drawing instruments, the construction of plane figures, the projections and sections of geometrical solids, architecural elements, mechanism, and topographical drawing, with remarks on the method of teaching the subject, for the use of Academies and Common Schools, by D. H. Mahan, L. L. D.

The Lady's oracle, an elegant pastime for social parties and the family circle, by Henrietta Dmount.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2, 1853. 48—

New Books.

NOTES and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's plays from early manuscript corrections, in a copy of the folio, 1632, in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq., F. S. A.

The History of the Crusades, by Joseph Francois Michaud; translated from the French by W. Robson. 3 vols., 12 mo.

Hang Mair, a Story of Scottish life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland, Merkland, &c.

New edition of Smith on the law of contracts, with notes and appendix, by J. G. Symon, Esq. Third American edition, with additional notes and references to both English and American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a Treatise on Covenants for Title.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
May 2nd, 1853. 48—

PETER W. HINTON,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
NO. 1, 2 & 3, ROTHERYS' WHARF,
NORFOLK, VA.

PARTICULAR attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to forwarding and receiving merchandize.

REFERENCES.
Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Raleigh.
George W. Haywood, Esq.,

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

HARDING HAS COME!

YES! WITH THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, IN HIS LINE, IN THE CITY!

WE can now exhibit to our friends and customers the choicest assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Dress and Frock Coats—Fine Fancy and plain Cassimere Pants—Fine Fancy Silk and Satin and bl'k Silk and Satin Vests, that can be found in any store in the State.

We pride ourselves upon selling the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING

this side of the British Provinces, equal in every respect to Custom Work, and much cheaper than Garments can be made to measure. We shall be receiving daily all the new styles of GOODS that come into market—for we manufacture all we sell— and are able to exhibit something NEW every week.

Call at the World-Wide renowned Clothing Establishment of E. L. HARDING.
March 22, 1853. 36—

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats.

FASHIONABLE black Moleskin,
White, Drab, and Black Summer Hats, for Men and Boys,
Leghorn, Panama, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Black and White Wool Hats for Sambo.
J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Groceries! Groceries!!

IN Store and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
A Prime lot of Cuba Molasses.
Fresh whole grain Rice,
Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, by bbl. or retail.
White Mercer Potatoes
Rio Laguiro and Java Coffee.
March 1, 1853. 29—

ON HAND.

100 PIECES brown and bleached shirting and sheeting,
1-4 Linen shirting.
2-8 Pillow-cases linen by the yard or piece.
Brown and bleached jeans,
Drab corset do.
All for sale by the yard or piece. J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.
For sale by J. BROWN.
March 28, 1853. 38—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853 —28

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.
SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.
Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.
February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.
Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.
SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.
PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*
December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.
The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.
Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00
One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.
February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard— which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York.
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late.
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Early curled
" Cabbage, [silecia.
Late India,
Ice Cos,
MELONS—Green, Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Mountain Sweet,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water.
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow-fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.
The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.
Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.
Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.
The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.
The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President.
Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.
*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina---WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.
Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,
DEALERS IN
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.
October 4, 1852. 94

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Office Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Co'y.
WILMINGTON, April 8th, 1853.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, at this office, on and after Monday, 2d May next.
By order, JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & R. R. Co.
April 14th, 1853. 43—1m.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

	Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,		4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville,	15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton,	11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell,	10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson,	8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway,	13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton,	5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon,	5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton,	11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston,		9,9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.
Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.
☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—
*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

NOVELTY WORKS

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
Mr. SILAS BURNS,
Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59-

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.
In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.
So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*
☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.
President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.
*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the
GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE BEAUT FUL,
and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.
Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"
EVANS & COOKE.
March 25, 1853. 38—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

TO MERCHANTS--IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.
Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.
September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.
ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.
The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.
CASWELL POWELL.
Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.
The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.
The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.
In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.
The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.
The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenienee of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.
If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.
Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.
He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.
REFERENCES:
Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub.. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G* Releigh, Dec. 18, 1851. 14—tf.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch
WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.
These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.
They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.
They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.
Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Groe DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLair,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains,
J. BROWN.
March 15, 1853. 34—

Salmon, Lobsters, Hallibut.

JUST received a small lot of the above, put up in tin pots and hermetically sealed; warranted fresh and genuine, prepared and ready for the table.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 1st, 1853. 39—

Macaroni.

BEST quality Macaroni in Store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April 1st, 1853. 39—

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scy the Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

A SECOND supply of Garden Seed, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire
STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Which is now being opened
AT HIS NEW STORE.
Old Stand,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.
One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!
FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.
The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.
To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, eliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with patterns and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12 mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the ageney of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and nnmber of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird. 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics and the Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botony, Geology and Geography, Meteorology, and Astronomy, by John Timbs, Editor of The Arcana of Science and Art, 16mo. 320 pages. Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal Money, of any quantity from one pound to 10,000 bushels, 12 mo.
For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, April 1853 N. C. Bookstore.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.
FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch. Arrow Root, &c.
Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

Lots for Sale at Holly Springs.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 23d day of April, a number of Lots of land, of various sizes, situated at the Holly Springs, Wake County, laid off and arranged by the Holly Springs Lodge.
Those who wish to locate themselves in a high and healthy country, together with the advantages of the "High School," now in successful operation at that place, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
Terms made known on day of sale.
THE COMMISSIONERS.
Holly Springs, March 27th, 1853. 39—td.

Family Groceries.

25 BBLS. Loaf, Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
uperor Green Tea, also black Tea.
For sale by J. BROWN.

To the Public---*A perfect Luxury in Summer and Winter.* The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of hair Mattresses. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.
ALSO, constantly on hand the much improved shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, sofas, lounges, &c. manufactured in various styles.
pairing of sofas, easy-chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c, done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House.
J. H. HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.
Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.
Raleigh March 1, 1853. 32

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamd AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.
THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.
Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.
Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.
GRAVES & WILCOX.
Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.
PARISEN & KING'S
NEW YORK, VIRGINIA, AND N. CAROLINA FREIGHT, PACKAGE, AND PARCEL
EXPRESS.
Per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.

THE Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers, and public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements, with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of *Merchandize, Valuable Packages*, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular *Express* of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*
W. B. PARISEN, } Proprietors